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Homologizing plants and insects.—In attempting to homologize the various parts of plants and insects, JANET[2] has succeeded in proposing several additions to our already overloaded vocabulary. The sporangium of *Marchantia* contains "isogynospores" and "isoandrospores," while that of *Selaginella* contains "macrogynospores" and "macroandrospores." The vocabulary consists mostly of words like these, which are easily understood but unnecessary and not at all likely to become a permanent part of our burden. The plant ("orthophyte") consists of a gametophyte, beginning with the spore and ending with the "gynogametes" and "androgametes," and a sporophyte, beginning with the zygote and probably including the rest of the life history, although the table gives the sporangium (called the "gynosporangium" and "androsporangium" in *Selaginella*, and the nucellus and pollen sac in spermatophytes) as the final member of this generation.

The insect is an "orthozoite," consisting of a "gametozoite" and a "sporozoite" generation. The gametozoite generation begins with a generative cell (cellule génitale) which produce "gonads," gametangia, and finally "gynogametes" and "androgametes." The sporozoite generation begins with the fertilized or parthenogenetic egg, and includes the rest of the life history.

Several years ago the reviewer tried to show[3] that, in animals as in plants, generations are characterized by the haploid and diploid number of chromosomes. JANET'S paper is based upon current knowledge rather than upon any new evidence. However, we agree with him, or rather he agrees with us, that there is an alternation of generations in animals.—CHARLES J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Flora of New Guinea.—Another volume of the botanical results of the Dutch scientific expedition to New Guinea (1907 and 1909) under the auspices of Dr. H. A. LORENTZ has now appeared.[4] The first part of the botanical report was reviewed in this journal.[5] The collaborators are as follows: S. H. KOORDERS, L. RADLKOFER, A. PULLE, J. VALCKENIER SURINGAR, E. ROSENSTOCK, MAX FLEISCHER, TH. VALETON, J. J. SMITH, A. ENGLER and K. KRAUSE, C. LAUTERBACH, J. PERKINS, and L. DIELS, 72 families and 292 genera being represented, including 599 species, 153 of which are new. Three new genera are published as follows: *Capitularia* (Cyperaceae), *Gjellerupia* (Opiliaceae), and *Nouhuysia* (Guttiferae). Most of the families are introduced merely to

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[2] JANET, CHARLES, Le sporophyte et le gamétophyte du végétal; le soma et le germen de l'insecte. 8vo. pp. 65. Limoges: Ducourtieux et Goût. 1912.

[3] CHAMBERLAIN, CHARLES J., Alternation of generations in animals, from a botanical standpoint. BOT. GAZ. **39**:137–144. 1905.

[4] Nova Guinea. Résultats de l'expedition scientifique Néerlandaise à la Nouvelle-Guinée, en 1907 et 1909, sous les auspices du Dr. H. A. LORENTZ. Vol. VIII. Botanique. Livraison IV. 4to. pp. 613–898. *pls. 113–159.* Leide: E. J. Brill. 1912. Fr. 27. 50.

[5] BOT. GAZ. **49**:464. 1910.